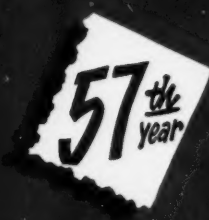


The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

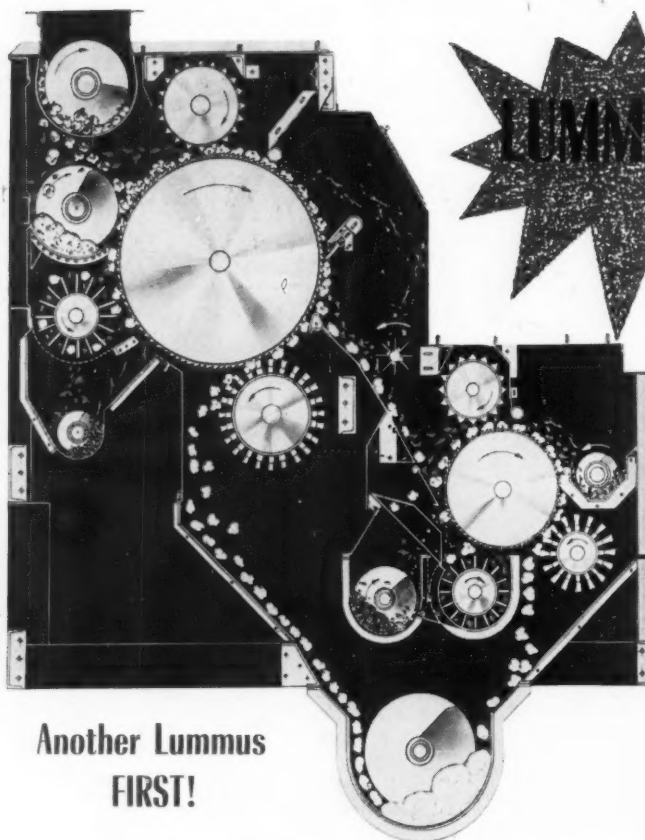
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

DECEMBER 17, 1956

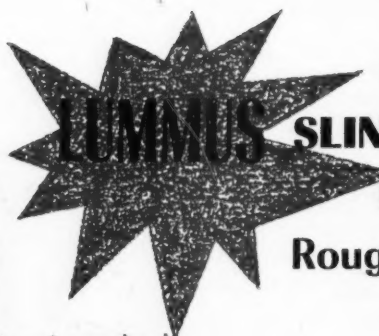


THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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Write for Bulletin 630-A

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CERESAN[®]

SEED DISINFECTANT

LIQUIDS



These new Du Pont liquids offer the seed protection you've been looking for!

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No seed protection yet developed can surpass these new liquid products in assuring maximum efficiency from slurry, ready-mix or mist-type equipment. They provide exceptional control of disease organisms on seed . . . eliminate objectionable odor—as well as dust. Your employees will find "Ceresan" liquid disinfectants much more pleasant.

You get superior performance and economy with any one of the new "Ceresan" liquids. They are convenient to use . . . help speed up treating. Being complete solutions, they won't settle out, and all 3 formulations put a stronger, more uniform red color on seed.

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Take advantage of Du Pont's 30 years' experience in seed protection. Order the "Ceresan" liquid seed disinfectant designed for smooth, extra-profitable operation in your equipment.

NEW CERESAN 75

. . . for ready-mix (fully automatic) treaters. Ready to use. Controls seed- and soil-borne disease on wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax. Also furnishes volatile mercury to assure penetration that completes the job . . . disease control that reaches cracks and hidden crevices.

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NEW CERESAN 100

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. . . made especially for slurry operators who prefer a concentrated liquid disinfectant. Controls stinking smut of wheat and diseases of small grains and flax. On cottonseed it helps boost yield by stopping seed decay, sore shin, angular leaf spot and anthracnose boll rot.

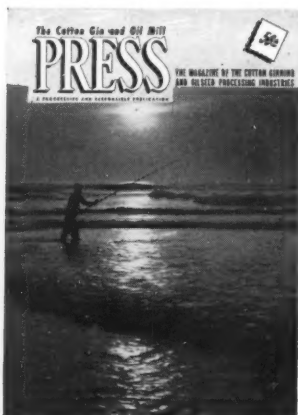
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press...

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CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

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OIL MILL PRESS is the Official
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ON OUR COVER:

It's never too late or too early, too hot or too cold, for the dyed-in-the-wool fisherman—as you can plainly see from the wintery scene on our current cover. The photographer tells us that this was taken off Cape Hatteras, but he forgot to say which of our North Carolina crusher or ginner friends it was out there trying to catch one that will measure up to the tales he's been telling his buddies about his prowess.

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.

VOL. 57 Nov. 17, 1956 No. 23

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

WALTER B. MOORE

Editor

MARCIA N. STILES

Editorial Assistant

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
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After more than five years research, Watson has perfected a STORMPROOF cotton strain. Easily adapted to mechanical harvesting or hand snapping. Watson's STORMPROOF is quality bred cotton and will not waste away in the field.

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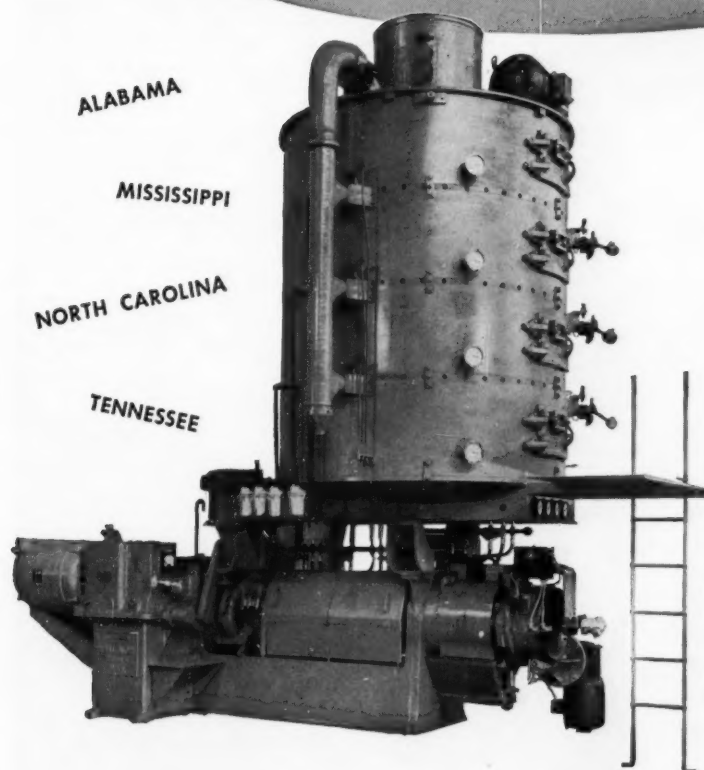
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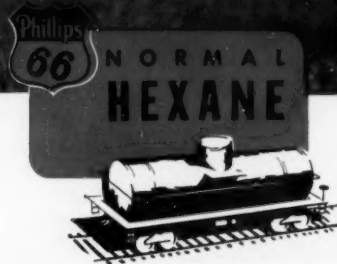
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*"The Closer I Stay to Don,
The Better I Come Out in the Fall."*

Don of the High Plains

DON JONES is as American as his last name—or as anyone is bound to be who was born in Wisconsin and has lived in Texas 40 years. But that first name—Don—has two foreign meanings that fit the man perfectly.

Don is the title that the English use to honor the teachers at their great universities; the dictionary says it means "a grand person." In Spanish, don is a title of leadership. And, by anyone's definition, Don Jones is a teacher—a leader—a grand person.

Formally, it's Donald L. Jones, superintendent, Substation Number 8, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A. & M. College System, Lubbock.

But, who's ever very formal with Don? He's a friendly, laughing person, whose good nature adds to the effectiveness of his work.

Down-to-earth Don soon makes anyone forget the traditional idea of the scientist nearsightedly peering into a microscope. Researchers sometimes think Don has to spend too much time demonstrating to farmers who flock to the Lubbock Station, or who grab the phone to call Don when they run into trouble. Demonstrators, on the other hand, wish he had more time to show farmers how to do the things research has proved are best. All of which adds up to the fact that this Lubbock Station has found the difficult but happy balance between research and demonstration that makes a substation of greatest value to the region it serves.

"The closer I stay with the recommendations of Don Jones, the better I come out in the fall." A farmer said this at the recent Cotton Conference in Lubbock, and farmers throughout the High Plains feel the same way. That's why Don Jones has had such a great influence and why he ranks as one of the real agricultural leaders of our generation.

Farmers who "stay close" to Don and his associates produce about one-tenth of the cotton in the U.S. and about 40 percent of the Texas crop. They produce more grain sorghums than any other area—one-third of the U.S. crop. They have made Lubbock the oilseed processing capital, and the third largest inland cotton market.

All of this has developed in 50 years, and Don's been there 40 of those years. During the first half-century after Texas became a state, the population of Lubbock County increased to a mere 293 persons. The High Plains, the 20-county area, half-a-mile high, of which Lubbock calls itself "the hub," was considered part of the Great American Desert, and so marked on maps. Fifty years later, Lubbock County had over 100,000 population and the Plains could cite all of the statistics which were mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and many more.

This phenomenal change can be charted almost exactly in line with the increase in production of cotton and grain sorghums. In other words, the folks at the Lubbock Substation and the farmers who followed them made the crops that made the Plains.

• **Condensed Milk and Cotton** — Condensed milk sales influenced Don Jones to go to the Plains about the time grain sorghums and cotton were moving up there.

In 1916, he was a young fellow, just out of college, on a Wisconsin farm. He felt, as so many others have, that the West was the land of opportunity. But what part of the West? A



A VIEW of the Lubbock Substation as it looked about the time Don Jones arrived in Texas from Wisconsin.

By **WALTER B. MOORE**
Editor,
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

TAKEN SEVERAL YEARS AGO, this informal picture shows Don at the door of his office, much as he looks, today, after 40 years of service to the High Plains.



neighbor who ran a condensed milk plant told Don that sales were booming in West Texas, which traditionally had more cows and less milk than any other region.

Study of a Texas map convinced Don that the territory around Lubbock had plenty of room for growth, if not much else, at that time. A visit there made him like the country and the work at the Lubbock Substation. He told R. E. Karper, the superintendent, that he would like a job, and went back to Wisconsin. Not too much later, in 1917, he received a wire offering him a job at the Station for \$40 a month. Don has been a West Texan since.

He'll tell you how fortunate he was to work with R. E. Karper (a pioneer breeder of grain sorghums and trainer

of other research leaders) who's still at Lubbock. Don spent two years (1923-25) as superintendent of the Chillicothe Substation, and then returned to Lubbock in his present position of superintendent.

This bare outline of his career suggests none of the many reasons that rank Don Jones so high in the esteem of farmers, businessmen and agricultural workers. It gives no indication of why the work of the Lubbock Station is significant far beyond the region which it serves directly. But the record does; and if the following summary fails to make this fact clear, it's the fault of the writer, not the record.

• A Cotton To Fit the Plains—The kind of cotton the Plains grow has been cussed and discussed around the cotton world about as much as any subject. Don

Jones, who's had so much to do with making Plains cotton what it is, would like for everyone to understand that there are definite reasons behind that kind of cotton, as well as that it's getting better all the time.

The short growing season and short water supply for dryland farming have always been big factors on the Plains. The sparsely-settled Plains had to trade acres for intensification, from the very beginning. Farmers always faced a harvesting bottleneck that called for a stormproof type of cotton and a machine to harvest it.

One of the first sights Don saw when he landed in Lubbock was a threshing machine busy breaking open cotton bolls so the simple gins of 1917 could handle the immature cotton. (Not long after, of course, the first "boll breakers" were added to gins, to be followed through the years by the bur machines and other efficient equipment now found in West Texas gins.)

Jones and his associates were hunting for the answer to the problem of a cotton that would mature and "stay put" on the stalk until they could harvest it efficiently when, in 1928, they ran across an article in the Journal of Heredity mentioning a stormproof quality in certain cottons. Lubbock Station workers kept on hunting, selecting and breeding for this characteristic each season until 1935, when disaster struck. All of the breeding stock of cottonseed was destroyed when the barn at the Station burned.

"I know what you're hunting and I think I've got what you want," a farmer nearby, the late H. A. Macha, told Don Jones. "But," the farmer added, "I don't know what to do with it."

Visiting the Macha farm, Don found that Macha did have some of the desirable stormproof qualities in the half-and-half cotton with which he was working. But Macha was not able to fix the characteristics in a distinctive type through the mass selecting methods which he was using. Don showed him how to select and maintain his stormproof seed, and the first stormproof variety, Macha cotton, became available in 1936.

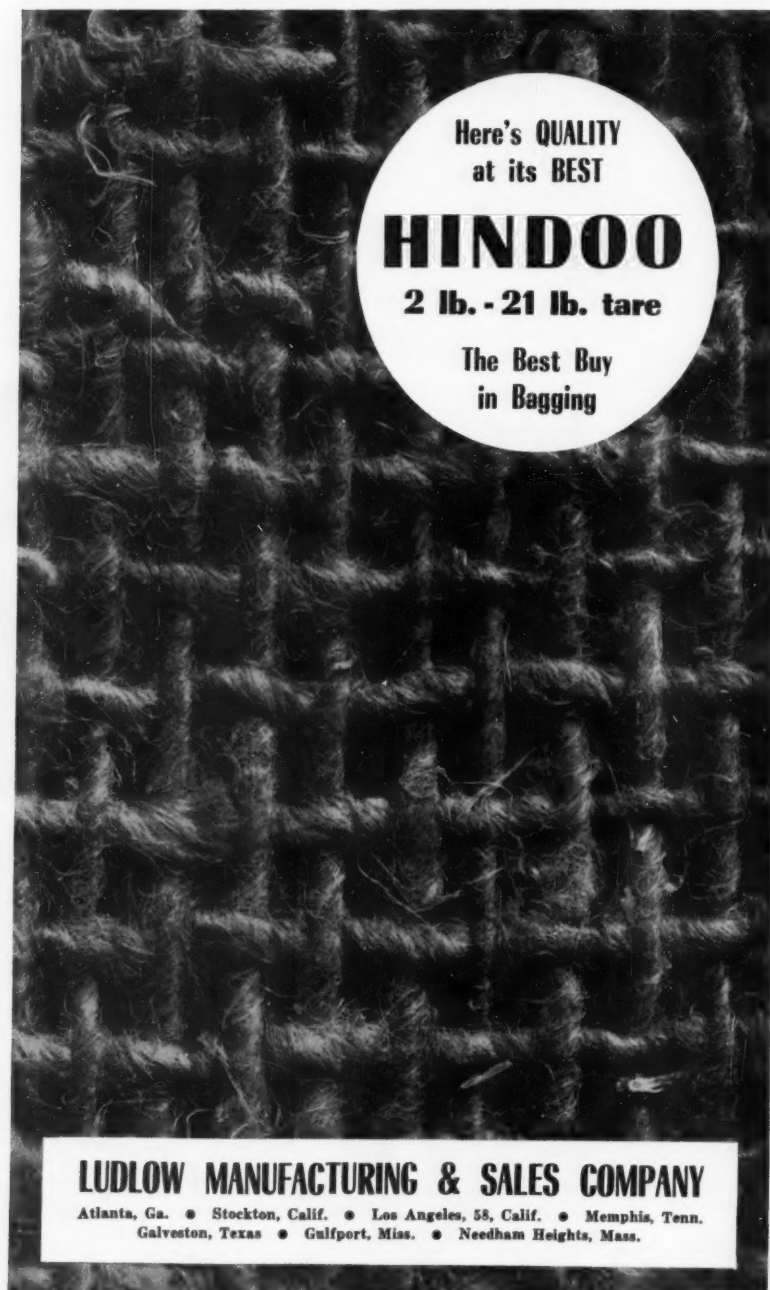
Other stormproof cottons have been developed since, and space doesn't permit mention of all of the developments. But Blightmaster, the newest, must be mentioned.

Blightmaster was developed by the Lubbock Station in cooperation with the Texas Experiment Station Department of Plant Physiology and Pathology, and USDA. Ten years after the first cross was made in 1947, Blightmaster will be available to farmers for planting in 1957. The new variety is a high-yielding, stormproof boll type that has tolerance to bacterial blight (angular leaf spot). Its staple length is slightly longer than other stormproof varieties and it has other qualities that seem to destine Blightmaster for wide acceptance.

So, the stormproof cottons that now occupy hundreds of thousands of acres on the Plains and are moving elsewhere as farmers seek reduced harvesting costs, loom as one of the big contributions from Substation No. 8. And, Don Jones and his associates are constantly working to improve these varieties — lengthen the staple, make them "ripen" faster, and breed other qualities that farmers and mills want.

• From Pickets to Pickers — Harvest labor was a problem for the sparsely-

(Continued on Page 27)



Here's **QUALITY**
at its **BEST**

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2 lb. - 21 lb. tare

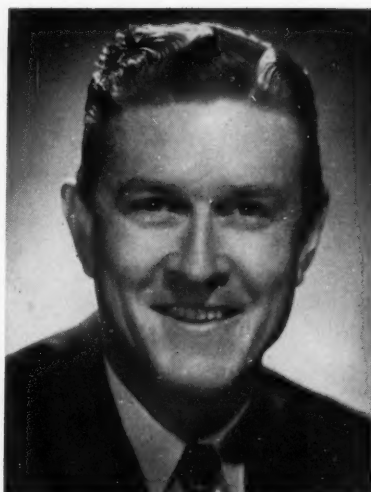
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CECIL BAYS



F. GORDON NICHOL

Head Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

CECIL BAYS, of Cecil Bays & Co., Arcadia, Calif., is the current president of National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association, having been elected at the annual meeting of the Association held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Dallas. F. Gordon Nichol was elected vice-president. Nichol, of Lacy-Logan Co., Dallas, formerly was secretary-treasurer of the association. Elected secretary-treasurer was Gregory D. Huffaker of the New York office of Zimmerman Alderson

Carr. Bays, who formerly was vice-president, succeeded George K. Dahlin of Chicago as head of the organization of brokerage firms handling sales and futures operations of cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and other edible fats and tallows in the U.S., Mexico and Canada. Members also elected Dahlin, Bays, Nichol, Huffaker, J. C. Laws of Memphis, and John Hinman of San Francisco as members of the board of directors of the Association.

• Businessmen Given Look into Future

A LOOK into the business future was given Dallas business leaders who were guests of the First National Bank in Dallas Nov. 8 at a luncheon at the Baker Hotel. The bank, one of the large financial institutions serving the cotton industry and other business, is observing its eighty-first anniversary. Ben H. Wooten, president, presided at the luncheon.

"Tomorrow's Challenge to Business Planning" was the theme of a panel discussion at the luncheon presented by nine members of the editorial staffs of business publications of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.

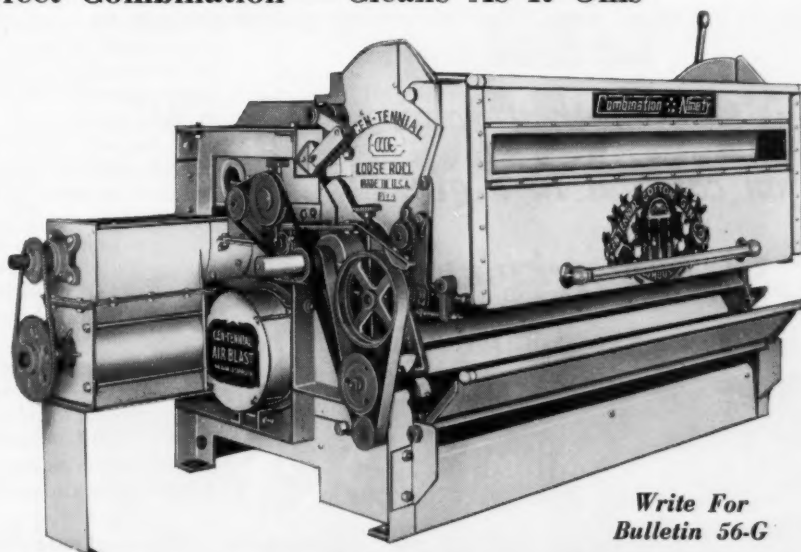
McGraw-Hill representatives participating in the panel included Ralph B. Smith, vice-president and editorial director of the publishing firm; Kenneth Kramer, managing editor, Business Week; Matthew J. Murphy, editor, Factory Management and Maintenance; Waldo G. Bowman, editor, Engineering News-Record; Fischer S. Black, editor and publisher, Electrical World; Harry L. Waddell, publisher, National Petroleum News and other oil trade papers; William E. Vannah, editor, Control Engineering; John R. Callahan, editor, Chemical Engineering; and Dexter Merriam Keezer, vice-president and director of the department of economics at McGraw-Hill.

■ M. W. STANFORTH, JR., Six Point Gin, Hale Center, Texas, is recovering from injuries received Nov. 1 in an auto accident.

The IMPROVED 1956 Model Five Star *Combination* ★★ ★★ *Ninety*

"The Perfect Combination — Cleans As It Gins"

- ★ Greater Capacity
- ★ Smoother Sample
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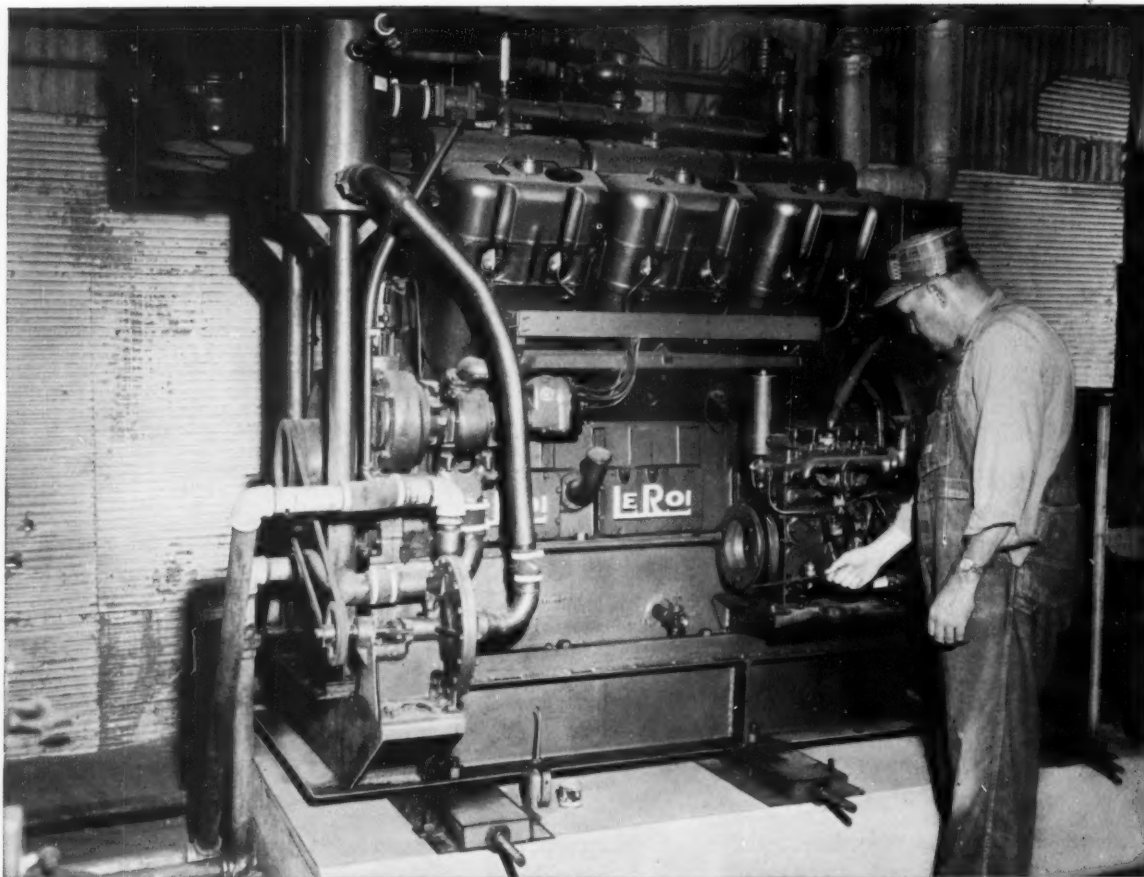
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Bulletin 56-G

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.



"Le Roi
is the smoothest power
you can put in a gin,"
says Missouri ginner

John Stephens of Kennett, Missouri has been a ginner since 1937. He has run a lot of engines in his time, and when he says Le Roi engines are tops, it really means something. Here's what he told us:

"My Le Roi L3000 engine powers three Continental 80 stands. Running at 920 rpm, it acts as if it is idling. It has plenty of power to spare. This Le Roi engine is the smoothest power you can put in a gin. And it starts as easy as an automobile."

In the last two years, John Stephens' gin has handled more than 4,000 bales. It's a low-cost operation because his 344 continuous hp Le Roi L3000 engine runs on natural gas — the same fuel he uses for two dryers and other equipment.

Le Roi engines are designed for cotton-gin and mill service. They have the weight and stamina to take heavy loads over long operating periods, yet their compact "V" designs take up less room than other engines. They cost less to install, too.

There's a Le Roi engine with extra power for all your requirements — ginning, pressing, cleaning, delinting, plus accessories found in modern installations. Sizes range from 40 to 510 continuous hp.

See a Le Roi engine at work nearby. Your Le Roi distributor will be glad to show you—or write us for literature.

F-58

LE ROI



Division of Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Cotton Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Oklahoma



PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSORS



TRACTOR



STATIONARY AIR COMPRESSORS



AIR TOOLS



ENGINES

Council Renews Efforts On Boxcar Inspection

Efforts in the cotton industry's boxcar "inspection-rejection" campaign, initiated in 1954, are being doubled during the 1956-57 season, says the National Cotton Council.

Approximately 90 warehousemen are keeping daily records on the condition of boxcars spotted at their plants for cotton loading. They will submit monthly reports to the Council for the six-month period from October through March.

This work is part of a program being conducted by the joint Cotton-Railroad Working Committee to prevent in-transit contamination of cotton. Day-to-day information on boxcar conditions, relayed to local railroad agents and key executives, has helped in getting better cars for cotton.

California Maid of Cotton Is Chosen

Carol Beck was crowned the 1957 California Maid of Cotton at the annual Cotton Cotillion, Nov. 2, in the Fresno Memorial Auditorium, Fresno.

The guests at the event were received by President Thomas Avent of the Fresno Cotton Exchange and Mrs. Avent; Mr. and Mrs. Zach Felder and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Provost representing the Central Valley Empire Association; and Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Sabin, Jr. Mrs. Sabin is president of the Fresno Cotton Wives Auxiliary which sponsors the ball, and turns the proceeds over to the Fresno Community Hospital.

San Francisco's Largest Export May Be Cotton

San Francisco's port director, Charles Tait, believes that cotton is on its way to overtaking machinery as the city's most valuable export.

Tait said surveys in California's cotton growing areas tend to confirm predictions of industry leaders that cotton exports this year will be exceptionally high.

Gin in Tennessee Is Destroyed by Fire

One of the gins owned by H. H. Farley in Rossville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently. Farley said the gin was completely lost in the fire, but that he plans to rebuild it.

Cotton Can Solve This Problem

Cotton clothing obviously is the answer to the problem discussed in the following poem which is going the rounds:

"When you put on your rayon
scanties,
"Do they crackle electric
chanties?
"Don't worry, my dear;
"The reason is clear:
"It's that you have amps in your
panties."

Gin and Mill Employees Pictured in Article

Pictures of Firebaugh Ginning Co. and Producers' Cotton Oil Co. pure planting seed operations were used by The Fresno Bee to illustrate a recent article on producing planting seed in California. Among those shown in the photographs were James Risenhoover, J. C. Mauldin, Hays Chandler and Virgil Merriman of the Firebaugh firm, and Herman Johle and Glenn Whitaker of Producers.

■ The Southern Cotton Oil Mill at Birmingham has been closed. S. F. HOSEY, former mill manager, has been transferred to Decatur, Ala.

Mexicans Cut Plantings

Mexican producers of cotton and other crops will receive \$8,800,000 in credits for the coming season in the Lower Rio Grande Valley area around Matamoros. The government said that the area under cultivation will be 140,000 hectares, 50,000 less than during the past season. The total includes about 81,000 hectares of cotton.

Shortage of irrigation water caused the reduction in acreage.

■ EDWIN J. NEUFELD, president of Calcot, Ltd., has been elected a grower delegate to the National Cotton Council, succeeding L. W. FRICK, chairman of the board of Calcot.



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"Pride of India"

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA



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Progress Report Given to Supima Growers

REPRESENTING the Supima Association of America, Mrs. Mary Alice Stewart, second from left, gave a progress report to the extra long staple growers in West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, Oct. 29-Nov. 5. Shown, left to right, are: W. R. Squires, executive vice-president of the Southwest Irrigated Cotton Growers' Association; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Squires; and Ed Breihan, manager of SWIG.

• Edible Oil Export Totals Listed

EXPORTS of cottonseed and soybean oils totaled 570 million pounds under the Public Law 480 program during the marketing year ended last Sept. 30, USDA reports. About 230 million pounds remained to be shipped after Sept. 30, under agreements made before that date. In addition, agreements made with Spain and Italy, during October provided for shipment of 250 million more pounds of edible oils.

Authorizations also have been issued for export of about 150 million pounds of lard, 80 million pounds of tallow and 12 million pounds of linseed oil.

The following table shows estimated shipments of cottonseed and soybean oil by countries, through Sept. 30; and amount unshipped on that date:

Country	Shipments To Sept. 30		Remaining To Ship
	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	
	(Millions of Pounds)		
		Cottonseed and Soybean Oil	
Argentina	156.8	—	—
Chile	4.4	22.2	6
Colombia	8.0	—	—
Ecuador	7.5	0.4	2
Greece	—	25.3	47
Iran	—	—	6
Israel	16.2	—	—
Italy	13.4	12.3	160
Korea	—	—	10
Pakistan	—	—	15
Paraguay	—	—	2
Peru	8.0	—	—
Spain	72.0	203.2	169
Turkey	—	—	21
Totals	285.3	263.4	480

USDA Adds Carrying Charges on Cotton

USDA began adding carrying charges in determining acceptable sales prices on CCC cotton, starting with the first November offers. Charges added are in accordance with the schedule which was announced July 27, 1955, and provide for the addition of 25 points for the month of November. No other material changes are being made in the export program, which has resulted in sales of 5.2 million bales abroad.

• Institutions Given \$100,000 by Firm

H. HENTZ & CO. has given \$100,000 to benevolent institutions and welfare agencies to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the securities and futures commodities brokerage firm.

Checks for \$1,000, each, were presented to 100 representatives of the institutions on Nov. 8 in Le Perroquet Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

There was no distinction as to faith or creed in the selection of the beneficiaries.

Dr. Bernard Baruch of New York, who in former years was one of the partners of Hentz & Co., made the principal address. Relatives of Doctor Baruch are associated now with Hentz & Co.

Jerome Lewine, senior partner of Hentz & Co., presented the gifts. Fifty-seven years ago Lewine left Waco, Texas, the home of his birth, to become a clerk for Hentz. The Methodist Home of Waco, and the Dallas Community Chest were included in the list of beneficiaries. D. A. Lacy, Sr., of Dallas was present at the dinner to accept the gifts for the Methodist Home and for the Dallas Community Chest.

Payments Are \$181 Million

Acreage reserve payments to farmers through Nov. 2 total \$181,147,696, USDA announced. Largest state total was \$16,123,570 in Texas.

New Feed Film Planned

American Feed Manufacturers' Association members are being asked to contribute \$75,000 for a motion picture film to tell what the feed industry does.

Fresno Gins Set Record

Gins in Fresno County ginned 61,497 bales of cotton during the week ended Nov. 10 to set a new record for seven-day ginning in the California county. Ginnings of 191,612 bales to that date were 60 percent of the total estimated crop. A year earlier, only 30 percent of the crop was harvested.

November 1 Cotton Report

USDA's Nov. 1 cotton crop estimate of 13,153,000 bales was 115,000 bales below the forecast a month earlier. The indicated production compares with the 1955 crop of 14,721,000 bales and the 10-year average of 13,098,000 bales. Yield per acre, at 403 pounds, is second to last year's high of 417 pounds and 120 pounds above average.

Compared with a month ago, prospective production is down 65,000 bales in Mississippi and Arkansas; 35,000 in Tennessee; 25,000 in Arizona; 20,000 in Georgia; 15,000 in South Carolina; Alabama and Oklahoma; 10,000 in Louisiana; and 5,000 bales in North Carolina. Increases are 140,000 bales in Texas, 10,000 in Missouri, and 5,000 bales in New Mexico.

For the U.S. about 75 percent of the crop was ginned to Nov. 1, compared with 65.7 a year ago and the 5-year average of 68.3 percent. The forecast of 13,153,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is equivalent to 13,002,000 running bales. The Bureau of the Census reported 9,709,495 running bales ginned from the crop of 1956 prior to Nov. 1, compared with 9,557,978 bales in 1955. If the ratio of lint to cottonseed for the 1956 crop is the same as the average for the past five years, production of cottonseed would be 5,431,000 tons. This compares with 6,038,000 tons in 1955. Details by states follow:

State	Acreage for harvest 1956 ¹	Lint yield per harvested acre		Production ² 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
		Average 1945-54	1955	1956 indicated Nov. 1	Average 1945-54	1955
	Thous. acres	Pounds			Thousand bales	
N. Carolina	450	321	350	384	457	360
S. Carolina	677	301	375	358	656	505
Georgia	845	252	376	385	675	590
Tennessee	540	359	523	489	564	550
Alabama	955	281	473	373	880	750
Mississippi	1,595	340	570	488	1,656	1,620
Missouri	370	367	502	558	362	430
Arkansas	1,365	339	545	508	1,382	1,445
Louisiana	560	336	454	497	586	580
Oklahoma	705	154	281	177	356	260
Texas	6,250	194	281	276	3,518	3,600
N. Mexico	179	526	685	764	237	285
Arizona	357	656	981	1,109	559	825
California	745	659	774	844	1,164	1,310
Other states ³	58	284	383	352	47	43
U.S.	15,661	283	417	403	13,098	13,153
Amer.-Egypt ⁴	39.8	387	500	570	32.9	47.2

¹ Sept. 1 estimate. ² Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. ³ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada. ⁴ Included in state and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

• World Soybean Output At Record High

WORLD production of soybeans in 1956 is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at an all-time high of 854 million bushels. This volume of output would exceed the previous record crop produced in 1955 by over 10 percent, and the prewar average by 84 percent, says USDA.

While world supplies of soybeans for the 1956-57 marketing year (beginning Oct. 1) are at a record high, world demand for soybeans, soybean oil and oilseed cake and meal continues strong. U.S. exports of beans and oil, bean equivalent basis, in the 1955-56 marketing year reached an all-time high, surpassing shipments of 1954-55 by almost 85 percent. Exports from the new crop are expected to continue heavy. North-bound movement of Chinese soybeans through the Suez Canal during the first six months of 1956 was 18 percent greater than in the comparable period of 1955. Prospects for Chinese exports of soybeans in 1956-57 are problematical, says USDA, and depend partly on the actual extent of the decline in production. Also, a continued shortage of vegetable oils is reported in China.

Soybean production in the U.S. is estimated at a record 470,064,000 bushels, from a record 20,953,000 harvested acres. This is an increase of 27 percent from the previous high produced in 1955. With continued restrictions on acreage planted to corn, wheat and cotton in 1956, farmers increased their plantings of soybeans for all purposes by 2.2 million acres.

The first forecast of Canadian pro-

duction places the harvest at 4,980,000 bushels, a decline of 12 percent from last year. Soybean acreage increased seven percent, but unfavorable weather reduced the yield to 21.8 bushels compared with the all-time high of 26.4 bushels in 1955. This is the first year since 1943 that Canadian soybean production has declined from output of the previous year.

Soybean production in China-Manchuria probably failed to reach the 1955 output which is unofficially estimated at 335 million bushels, says USDA. Acreage reportedly increased in North Manchuria, but this increase is believed to have been largely nullified by heavy floods. The floods are said to have inflicted the most severe damage in the major soybean areas. Higher net returns from some cereals and cotton also may have caused some shifting of acreage away from soybeans, USDA reports.

Japan's soybean crop is estimated at 16 million bushels, a decrease of 14 percent from the near-record 18 million bushels harvested last year. Acreage increased somewhat in Hokkaido, the major producing area, but growing conditions were extremely poor because of belownormal temperatures.

In Brazil, production—estimated at four million bushels—was down slightly from 1955. Production in the next few years is expected to increase considerably as solvent extraction plants become available and mechanization increases, according to USDA.

■ B. E. GARRETT has bought Thomas Gin, Thomas, Okla.

India May Have Record Supply of Oilseeds

Vegetable oil supplies in India in 1957 may approach the record high level of 1955, USDA reports. The 1954-55 volume was 2,100,000 short tons of edible oils.

A record crop of 4,900,000 tons of peanuts is indicated this season, as compared with 4,260,000 tons a year earlier.

Mustard and rapeseed production is estimated at 1,008,000 tons against 932,000 last season.

Sesame production of 616,000 tons compared with 513,000 in 1955-56.

Flaxseed estimate of 420,000 tons is about the same as a year earlier, as is the castor bean figure of 140,000.

Despite domestic shortages of animal feeds, India exported more than 83,000 tons of oil cakes last season, and Bombay trade sources expect an increase in 1956-57.

Textile Young Man of the Year To Be Named

The first textile Young Man of the Year will be named at a luncheon to be held by the textile section of the Young Men's Board of Trade at the Hotel Statler, New York, Dec. 12. F. E. Grier, president of the American Manufacturers' Institute, will be one of the principal speakers.

The award, in the form of a testimonial scroll, is designed to give recognition to young men who are potentially the future leaders in the textile industry.

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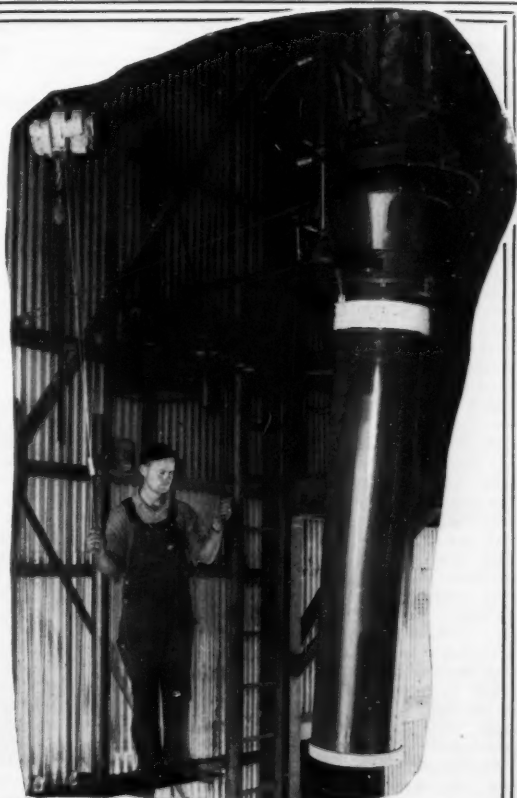
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Research, extension and teaching
are all part of the comprehensive cotton
program through which LSU is making more . . .



ON THE LEFT, Dr. John S. Roussel, left, and Dr. L. D. Newsom, entomologists at the LSU Experiment Station, examine cotton being grown in a huge cage for their studies on boll weevil resistance to insecticides. The center picture shows a field of Stardel, the new high-strength variety released this year by LSU. In the picture on the right, Dr. Merlin T. Henderson, agronomist, is in the process of running a strength test in connection with basic genetics studies of cotton.

LOUISIANA cotton farmers are making their highest per-acre yields in history this year even though in most sections of the state the boll weevil has become resistant to the insecticides that have been used in recent years to keep it in check.

This paradox of a bumper crop in the very year that the weevil would be expected to take its greatest toll might never have happened had it not been for the work of the Louisiana State University college of agriculture. It is a \$27 million example of the service that the college is rendering to the cotton industry of the state. It also demonstrates the confidence that Louisiana cotton farmers have in their state college of agriculture — a confidence that caused some 90 percent of them to change, in a single year, to a new method of cotton insect control.

First indication that the boll weevil was becoming resistant to certain insecticides came last year. Farmers in certain areas of the state reported that they were having trouble controlling the pest with the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides that had been highly effective in previous years. This trend had already been noted by Experiment Station entomologists in their research. In September, 1955, following extensive field and laboratory tests, they announced that a high degree of resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbons had been developed by the boll weevil in certain areas of the state. They warned that these areas of resistance could be expected to spread.

Fortunately, the Experiment Station was prepared to meet this emergency with a new weevil control program. Recommendations of the Station and the

Extension Service were therefore changed this year to include use of calcium arsenate and methyl parathion in areas where resistance was a problem.

Value of this work to the state's cotton farmers was publicly recognized recently when the Louisiana Farm Bureau officially commended the college of agriculture for its cotton insect control program. The Farm Bureau reported that more than 90 percent of the Louisiana cotton farmers followed the new recommendations this year, and it estimated that a loss of 30 percent, or some \$27 million, would have been incurred had it not been for the emergency boll weevil control program. In the higher yielding sections of the state, it was estimated that the program meant as much as \$150 an acre to cotton farmers.

Despite the drastic reduction under the acreage control program, cotton is

(Continued on Page 22)

Farmers in Louisiana Depend upon Their State University

By **LAWRENCE V. GEORGE**
Editor,
Louisiana Experiment Station

This is one of a series of articles on how land-grant colleges serve cotton, written exclusively for The Press by college leaders. Others will appear in future issues.



Cotton Goes Western...

Cotton's perfect in duds for dudes! And for real cowmen, too. Yep, Western-styled cotton's equally at home at a guest ranch — or astride the busiest working quarter-horse.

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*MEMO TO COTTON GROWERS

A considerable amount of 1" to 1 $\frac{3}{32}$ " staple goes into the production of Western cottons. In fact, the demand for these lengths has increased until it makes up about three-fourths of the total demand for all lengths. Are you producing a DEMAND staple?



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from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Flexible Supports Assured** — The Ike victory assures continued flexible price-support policies, say farm leaders. Continued control of Congress by Democrats means attempts again will be made to put across 90 percent floors, and perhaps production payments.

But chances for radical change in the farm program appear no better than during the last Congress. Democratic majorities remain slim on both sides of Capitol Hill, and President Eisenhower's veto will continue to frustrate the opposition.

There was no farm "revolt", but individual races for congress and state offices reflected some dissatisfaction. A case in point was the unexpected defeat of Colorado's Dan Thornton for the Senate. Thornton was GOP farm policy advisor during the campaign.

Secretary Benson's hand may be strengthened somewhat if he stays on the job at USDA, as he is expected to do. The Secretary now will work harder than ever to limit farm spending on price supports, but the White House may step in occasionally to change his plans—as in the case of Ike's action this year to raise supports and "liberalize" the Soil Bank.

Benson will still drive for more funds on several fronts—for programs to promote exports, for research and education, and perhaps conservation. Main goal of the Secretary and his top aides is to remove the price support issue from the area of political controversy—by melting down surpluses and thereby bringing up prices on the open market.

• **Highways To Help** — Government agencies think the giant new highway construction program will prove a boon to both industry and agriculture. In a special report on the long-term roads program, already in operation, USDA concludes that development of primary, farm-to-market, and interstate systems will:

"(1) Reduce truck operating costs; (2) reduce the transit time from farm to market, which, in turn, will tend to minimize the effects of unstable market conditions . . . (3) open up new and more distant markets to truck transportation for some segments of the agricultural economy.

"It has been estimated that the measurable cost of highway accidents equals \$4.5 billion a year," the Department points out. "At the same time, the present condition of the highways increases the cost of operating motor vehicles by an estimated \$5 billion or more a year over what it would cost to operate them over an improved highway system."

Many state primary and secondary (farm-to-market) roads now have poor roadbeds, narrow bridges and traffic lanes, sharp curves, and steep grades, the report notes, adding: "These con-

ditions hamper truck transportation and increase the cost of getting farm products to the market and manufactured goods and other items back to the farm."

• **Silver Lining** — Continued trouble in the Middle East is desired by practically nobody outside of Russia, but war clouds there do have a silver lining. If hostilities go on, says the National Cotton Council, this "could sharply stimulate demand for U.S. cotton."

European buyers already have been trying to increase purchases in this market for immediate shipment, says the Council, as a precautionary measure in rebuilding stocks that may be needed to replace cotton unobtainable from East of the Suez.

About 1.5 million bales move through the Canal every year from the Middle East, Pakistan, India, and Sudan and other East African countries. Another 1.5 million bales normally are exported from Egypt and Syria—with still another 300,000 from countries in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"Thus," comments the Council, "about half of the foreign supply that normally might be exported is threatened."

• **To Aid Small Business** — Look for Congress in the New Year to take steps to try and improve the economic climate for small business. While the country now enjoys record prosperity, small businesses have continued to fail at an alarming rate—and their profits have gone down as those of larger concerns have burgeoned.

One of the first steps likely to be taken, says North Carolina's Senator

Kerr Scott, will be to enlarge the size and scope of the Small Business Administration. The SBA, says the Senator "has proved it can be a big help to small business in the relatively short time it has been in operation."

• **Seek Soil Bank Change** — Washington already is talking about an early drive on Capitol Hill to charge the Soil Bank law. Being talked are these possibilities:

(1) Revision of the payment formula to reflect recent increases in per-acre yields. (2) Adjustments that will allow for "parity treatment" of growers of Southern crops, who this year are getting only about one dollar in four of total Soil Bank payments. (3) Directions in the law for USDA to permit limited banking of distress acreage—as allowed this year, but only after direct orders from the White House. (4) To include as cropland eligible for banking "non-basic" feed-grain acreages.

Officials have high hopes that the Soil Bank in 1957 will make a real dent in production. Goal of the department is to bank about one acre in 10 of all cropland.

• **Quotas To Be Favored** — Ringing endorsement by growers of cotton quotas and allotments for 1957 is expected by Washington. On Dec. 11 producers will also cast ballots to determine whether there will be continued controls on peanuts, commercial corn—and probably rice.

Growers are to know what their individual allotment will be next year before they vote, but price support for 1957 probably won't be announced until next spring. Supply outlook and other considerations point to price support in the New Year at about the same 82½ percent-of-parity level as for this year.

Mills Publish Ads

Farmers' Cooperative Oil Mill, El Paso, and Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, N. M., were among the advertisers in the New Mexico Farm Bureau convention issue of New Mexico Farm and Ranch.



FFA Cotton Winners Guests of Council

STATE WINNERS in the FFA Efficient Cotton Production Program from five states were guests of the National Cotton Council at breakfast during the national FFA Convention held recently at Kansas City. Each was awarded an all-expense paid trip to the convention by the American Potash Institute. Pictured are (left to right): Dr. V. R. Cardozer, National Cotton Council; Troy McIntire, Leland, Miss.; Derrell Wells, Jr., Mangum, Okla.; Billy Darrell Carter, Leachville, Ark.; Kenneth Bridges, Halls, Tenn.; and James Edward Greer, Vernon, Ala. Winners Joe Yonce, Johnston, S. C., and Ben Maxwell, Jr., Pine Log, Ga., were unable to attend.

Harper and Wilcke on Advisory Committee

Eleven allied industry organizations, including National Cottonseed Products Association and National Soybean Processors' Association, have been named on an allied industry advisory committee for the Nutrition Council of American Feed Manufacturers' Association. National associations allied to the



GARLON A. HARPER
Cottonseed Representative

feed trade are eligible to seek membership on the advisory committee and to nominate a spokesman who may be elected to serve in an advisory capacity to the Nutrition Council. Organizations and representatives named by the Nutrition Council to the advisory com-



H. L. WILCKE
Soybean Representative

mittee include: American Dehydrators' Association, Joseph Chrisman; American Dry Milk Institute, C. W. Sievert; American Meat Institute Foundation, Dr. O. H. M. Wilder; American Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. W. D.

Pounden; Brewers Yeast Council, Dr. H. S. Wilgus; Distillers Feed Research Council, Dr. L. E. Carpenter; National Cottonseed Products Association, Garlon A. Harper; National Fisheries Institute, Theodore M. Miller; National Mineral Feeds Association, Dr. Harry W. Titus; National Soybean Processors' Association, Dr. H. L. Wilcke; and National Renderers' Association, Ralph Van Hoven.

1957 Texas Nutrition Conference Date Set

The 1957 Texas Nutrition Conference will be held on Oct. 3-4, announces Dr. J. R. Couch, chairman of the conference. The meeting is held at Texas A&M College.

Nutrition Meeting Listed For North Carolina

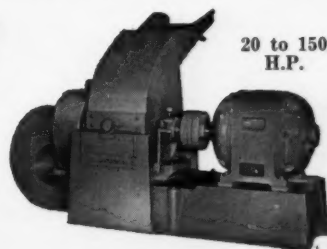
The North Carolina Feed Nutrition Conference will be held Dec. 6-7 at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Among the speakers will be Dr. E. P. Singsen, University of Connecticut; Dr. L. E. Hansen, University of Minnesota; Dr. H. L. Wilcke, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis; Dr. L. S. Mix, Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.; Dr. E. R. Barrick and Dr. W. E. Thomas, North Carolina State College.

■ **AL HAZELTON**, Oklahoma City, has been named a crusher delegate; and **SAM LA FAVER**, Watonga, a ginner delegate, to the National Cotton Council from Oklahoma.

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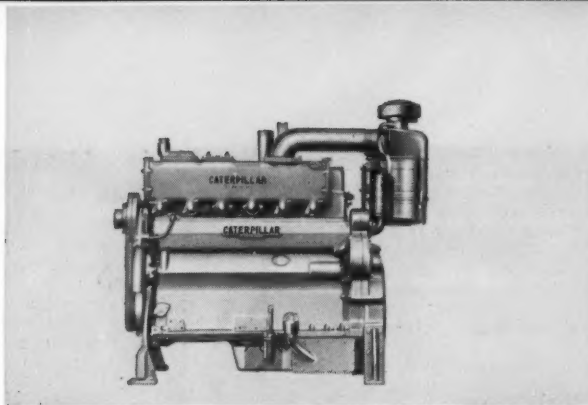


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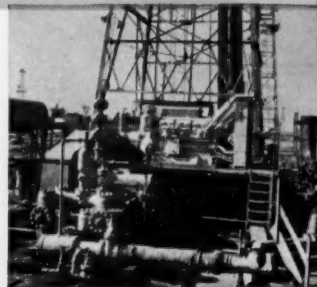
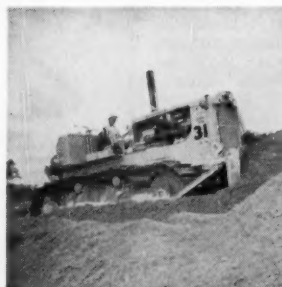
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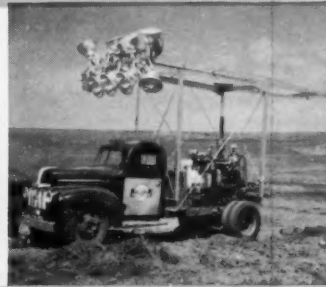
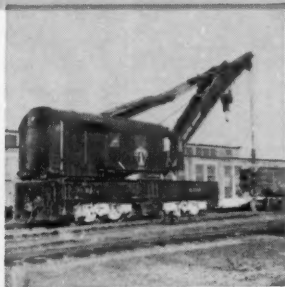
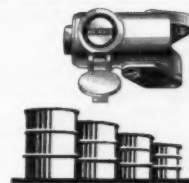


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Robertson Tells Club:

Industry Needs Its Sales Department

■ **COTTON MERCHANT**, given opportunity, can help U.S. producer regain markets, Memphis leader says.

U.S. cotton will again command its rightful position in world markets if it uses the salesmanship available to it, Caffey Robertson, Memphis, told the Rotary Club at Inverness, Miss., Nov. 15.

Pointing out that every manufacturer needs a sales department, Robertson said that the farmer who "manufactures" cotton needs cotton buyers, or merchants, who make up the industry's sales department.

Robertson spoke as a representative of American Cotton Shippers' Association, which he described as encompassing much of the industry's sales department. "Its sole purpose," he said, "is to coordinate the efforts of this essential sales department of the U.S. cotton industry and to make certain that all the trade relations of its members with producers, on the one hand, and spinners, on the other, are fair and correct."

The Rotary Club speaker founded the firm of Caffey Robertson Co. in 1923 and continues as its president. He is deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, a foreign trade advisor to USDA, member of the Memphis and Shelby County Port and Harbor Commission, past president of Memphis Cotton Exchange and Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and active in other civic and cotton industry organizations.

Agricultural policies of the U.S. government have lost sight of the cotton industry's sales department, Robertson charged. "For 25 years its program has disregarded the importance of the market place. As a consequence, costly surpluses have accumulated and the freedom to plant has been progressively reduced."

Describing the current loan and export program as "about as artificial as a business base can get," Robertson concluded that "the so-called compensatory payment plan is the one that would most equitably and effectively serve our needs for a prosperous, lasting and free economy."

"As long as agriculture must co-exist as a segment of our national economy, all other segments of which are jacked up to the high cost levels of organized labor, manufacturing, etc., it must be compensated."

"The compensatory payment plan would free our cotton to again go into the market place and compete with synthetics at home and with other cottons and synthetics abroad for the recovery of its full share of those markets."

"At the same time, a compensatory payment would go directly to each cotton farmer to cover the difference between the parity price (now provided by the loan) and the market price on his pro-rata share of the determined national allotment," he said.

Robertson added that this national allotment might start at around the

present 10 to 11 million bales, but expressed confidence that there would be a rapid expansion in movement of cotton and in freedom to produce under such conditions.

Citing the example of the way the cotton trade moved the big 1926 crop, as well as the way that five million bales moved this season when prices were made competitive, he said, "those instances demonstrate the sales department of our industry in action. Given a chance, it will continue to provide that same efficient service. And in so doing, it will enable U.S. cotton to abandon forever the defeatist, shrinking posture which has given our markets by default to inferior and oftentimes less competent competitors."

Texas Farm Bureau Opposes Cotton Quota Switch

Texas Farm Bureau voted Nov. 14 to oppose the movement of cotton allotments from one farm to another.

Resolutions requested the Texas Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee to enforce existing regulations which would prevent such switch in allotments. They also asked that such combinations of allotments made during the past five years be terminated.

Another resolution would take out of ASC hands the distribution of any increase in cotton allotments, requiring that each county receive an equal share of any allotment increase.

Turkey Gives Subsidy on 1956-57 Cotton Exports

The government of Turkey announced Oct. 20, that the Minister of Economy and Commerce was authorized to pay cotton exporters a premium. According to USDA, this premium amounts to 35 percent of the fob net value of all cotton exported during the 1956-57 season.



Someone Picks Crop; He Wonders Who

SOMEONE harvested three bales of cotton on the farm of Ralph Walker, near Plainview, Texas, and he's still wondering who. He'll gladly pay the harvesting costs just to get his cotton back.

Walker was surprised to find that about four acres of cotton had been harvested on his place but neighbors reported that they had seen a crew of cotton pullers, truck and trailer busy in the field several days earlier. Walker hoped at first that it was all a mistake by some neighbor who had sent a crew to the wrong field, but he's given up this hope after several days of waiting.

On the farm of Lawson Kemp, also in Hale County, neighbors did harvest the cotton; but this was no mistake. Because Kemp is convalescing from encephalitis, 75 neighbors pitched in and harvested the crop from 154 acres in one day. Two gins agreed to gin only Kemp's crop that day, so that the entire job was completed in record time.

Mrs. F. D. Phillips, Wife Of Mill Manager, Dies

Mrs. F. D. Phillips, wife of the manager of Kimbell-Norris oil mill operations at Sherman, Texas, died in a Sherman hospital Nov. 14. Services were held Nov. 16 at Durant, Okla.

She is survived by her husband; her mother, of Durant, Okla.; a son, Frank D. Phillips of Dallas; a daughter, Mrs. C. Q. Rexroad of Oklahoma City; a brother, Jack W. Krutchfield of Oklahoma City; a sister, Mrs. W. H. Sands of Durant, Okla.; one grandchild.

■ **H. B. LIPSCOMB**, formerly Southern manager at Spartanburg, S.C., now is with Central Cotton Oil Co. at Macon, Ga.



Arizona Experiment Station Photo.

Arizona Tests Safflower as Oilseed Crop

SAFFLOWER is one of the oilseeds which USDA and University of Arizona research workers are testing as a potential crop for farmers to grow and mills to process. "Based on current prices and yields," researchers say, "safflower may be the future oilseed crop for the irrigated Southwest." They warn growers, however, to be sure of their market and production practices before attempting to grow the crop. Shown here are, left, a technician emasculating safflower flowers for cross-breeding; and, right, a regular grain combine harvesting safflower at Mesa Experiment Station in Arizona.

USDA Makes Area Revision On White-Fringed Beetle

Fourteen sections of Iberia Parish, La., are removed from the white-fringed beetle regulated areas in administrative instructions effective Nov. 8, USDA has announced.

Added to the regulated areas for the first time are part of Dale County, Ala.; and parts of Copiah, Lincoln, Pike, Scott and Walthall Counties, Miss. There was an increase in the size of the regulated areas in Geneva, Houston and Mobile Counties, Ala.; Jackson County, Fla.; Hinds, Leake and Marion Counties, Miss.; and Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tenn.

A revision of separate administrative instructions exempting certain articles from the white-fringed beetle certification requirements is also effective Nov. 8. It provides for less stringent conditions for the exemption of forest products, brick, tile, stone, concrete slabs, pipe, building blocks and cinders. The relaxation on these products is based on insecticidal treatment of the premises where the products originate, to eliminate the grubs that hatch from beetle eggs. (The beetle, which does not fly, damages the roots of cotton and other crops in the soil.)

Central Soya Co. Reports Higher Sales, Earnings

Central Soya Co. reports that net sales, for the last fiscal year, totaled \$166,638,876. This represents a 15 percent rise from the preceding year's \$144,828,662, and a nine percent increase over the company's previous high of \$153,055,800 set in 1954.

Net earnings were \$2,735,210 after income tax provisions, equal to \$2.51 a share on 1,089,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, as against \$2,606,910 and \$2.39 a share a year ago.

The year's sales reflected new highs in the unit volume of soybeans processed, and in the tonnage of commercial feeds distributed, said Harold W. McMillen, chairman, and Dale W. McMillen, Jr., president. Profits from the McMillen Feed Mills division were satisfactory, they said.

Delta Directors To Meet

Delta Council Board of Directors will hold its mid-year meeting Nov. 29 at Greenville, Miss. Committee chairmen who will report are: Advisory research, J. R. Flautt, Glendora; agricultural, G. C. Cortright, Jr., Rolling Fork; farm policy, W. M. Garrard, Jr., Indianola; disaster preparedness, Ben F. Mitchel, Cleveland; educational policy, Owen Cooper, Yazoo City; forestry, Monty Payne, Winterville; health, Wade Hollowell, Greenville; labor, Sidney Livingston, Ruleville; livestock, Donald Bartlett, Como; soil conservation, Aven Whittington, Greenwood; industrial and community development, S. E. Kossman, Cleveland.

■ DEAN H. ELLETT has been named manager of the new cottonseed and soybean products division of the Eugene L. Selders Co., Kansas City. He formerly was with Feed Institute, Inc., Des Moines, and Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co.

New Book

SAMPLING, GRADING, CLEANING FARMERS' STOCK PEANUTS

The last in a series of reports on farmers' stock peanut tests has been published by the George Experiment and Engineering Stations, and the Georgia Institute of Technology. The authors of the publication are N. M. Penny, T. A. Elliot, J. J. Moder, and B. W. Carmichael.

The purpose of the report is to present the results of experimental efforts to find ways and means of improving the cleaning, sampling and grading of farmers' stock peanuts. Its purpose is also to interpret and discuss applications of the results in marketing peanuts.

Production—Consumption Of Lint in Balance

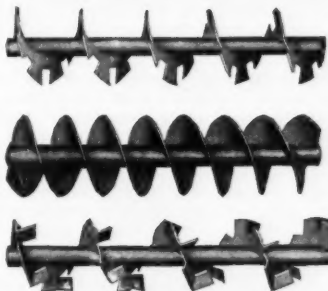
World cotton production and consumption will be closely in balance this season, the International Cotton Advisory Committee predicts in its latest report. Free world production outside the U.S. will be 29,300,000 bales, against 30,700,000 last season.

U.S. exports in excess of 5,200,000 bales will, the Committee said, "result in building up stocks outside the U.S., which at the beginning of this season were at the lowest level since World War II."

■ M. P. PEARSON is owner and manager of Pearson Gin, Brady, Texas, formerly Stindt Brothers' Gin.

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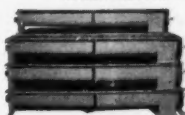
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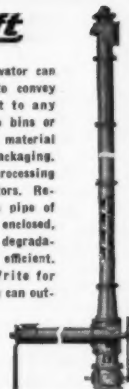
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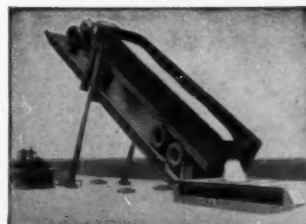
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Cotton Goes to College

(Continued from Page 14)

still by far the state's most important crop, accounting for 39 percent of the gross income from all Louisiana crops last year. The 1955 value of cotton and cottonseed in the state was \$106,064,000. Total cotton production for the state this year is estimated at nearly 600,000 bales on approximately 560,000 acres.

The LSU college of agriculture serves the cotton industry through its three main divisions. They are: the Experiment Station, which is the research arm; the Extension Service, which carries findings of the stations and of USDA to farms and farm homes; and the resident teaching division, in which students are prepared for careers in agriculture and related fields.

• **New Cotton Varieties** — Insect control work is perhaps the most spectacular contribution made by the college this year, but there have been numerous other pieces of work that are paying dividends to cotton farmers. For instance, a new high-yielding variety of cotton developed at the Experiment Station and released last spring may enable cotton farmers to recapture some of the markets they have lost to nylon and other synthetic fibers.

Chief advantage of the new variety, named Stardel, lies in its greater fiber strength, a quality important to the textile industry in the manufacture of high quality fabrics. Fibers of Stardel are about 10 percent stronger than those of any other variety in commercial production in the Southern Cotton Belt, and equal to those of the best cottons grown in the West. The variety averages 1-1/6 inch in staple length; has a fiber of average fineness; and has given excellent performance in milling tests. Its lint percentage ranges from 37 to 40, giving it a good gin turnout. Stardel also combines the production characteristics desired by farmers and, in several years of testing, has yielded well above the varieties most commonly grown in the state.

Reaction of mills to Stardel has been highly favorable and a company has already been formed, headquartered in Memphis, to try to bring together "lots" of the variety to be sent to mills. Experiment Station agronomists believe the variety should bring growers a premium when larger quantities are produced. Some 5,000 to 6,000 acres of Stardel were grown in the state this year. Seed of the variety will be offered to the public through normal channels of trade next spring.

Another variety of cotton, as yet unreleased, that may prove to be one of the best for many sections of Louisiana has also been developed in experiments conducted by USDA in cooperation with the Experiment Station. Designated now as Louisiana 33-14, it is a cross between the varieties Louisiana 33 and Deltapine 14-312. The variety is a Deltapine type with good gin turnout, 40 percent lint, a staple length of 1-1/16 inch and average fiber strength. Louisiana 33-14 is highly wilt resistant on reniform nematode-wilt infested soil, although not resistant in areas heavily infested with the root knot nematode-wilt complex. Where the latter is not a serious problem, however, it produces well and has attracted much attention from growers and others in the industry.

• **New Breeding Method** — A new cotton breeding method which may open the way for vast improvements in varieties has been developed by Experiment Station agronomists as a part of some fundamental investigations in cotton genetics. In this work, studies are being made of the laws of inheritance governing such economic traits as fiber length, fiber strength, fiber fineness, yield of fiber per acre, and resistance to wilt disease and to root-knot nematode. The new procedure involves a modification of a breeding method called recurrent selection that has been used in recent years in hybrid corn breeding. This is an entirely new approach in cotton breeding, and two preliminary experiments have indicated that it should be more effective than conventional methods in making difficult combinations of economic characteristics. It has been adopted in the cotton breeding program at the Station.

One result from the new cotton breeding method may be the development of varieties that combine the long, fine, strong fiber characteristics of Sea Island cotton with the yielding ability, earliness and plant type of Upland cotton. Such combinations have been the goal of cotton breeders for more than 50 years but have not been possible with conventional breeding methods. Results from some of the basic genetics studies, however, indicate that the new method may lead to the desired combination. A program based on the new method was begun at the Station two years ago to combine the desirable characteristics of Sea Island and Upland cottons.

• **Many Areas of Service** — The cotton research program conducted by the college covers a wide variety of topics, including such items as rotations, land preparation, fertilization, soil testing, machinery for many of the production operations, variety selection, disease, weed and insect control, irrigation, defoliation, harvesting, marketing, and use of by-product feeds such as cottonseed meal in livestock and poultry rations. The research is conducted at the main station at the University in Baton Rouge, on many privately owned cotton farms, and at four substations located in the

cotton growing sections of the state: Northeast Experiment Station at St. Joseph, the North Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, the North Louisiana Hill Farm Experiment Station at Homer, and the Red River Valley Experiment Station a few miles south of Bossier City.

As a result of numerous fertilizer experiments throughout the cotton areas of the state, specific fertilizer recommendations for cotton are now issued by the Experiment Station for the various soil types in the state. These recommendations have been widely followed by farmers and have played an important role in the constantly increasing yields being obtained.

In many instances, researchers from different subject matter departments work cooperatively on a problem that cuts across subject matter lines. As an example, a project was begun this year on the effect of insect infestation and different harvesting methods on certain quality factors such as fiber length, length uniformity, fineness, and strength. This work involves cooperative effort by representatives from three departments — entomology, crops and soils, and home economics.

In another piece of work, entomologists, plant pathologists and agronomists have collaborated in determining the seriousness of the root-knot nematode-Fusarium Wilt complex and in developing control measures for the complex, which is widely distributed in Louisiana. Increases in yield have amounted to half a bale an acre.

A recent practice that is enabling many cotton farmers to improve their production efficiency is the use of chemicals for weed control, a development in which researchers at the Experiment Station were among the nation's pioneers. The practice is now being carried out on about 10 to 12 percent of the state's cotton acreage, or about 20 to 25 percent of the acreage on which it would be practical.

The chemical weed control program was developed after several years of research by plant pathologists in screening suggested herbicides and by agricultural engineers in devising special equipment for application of the chemicals and for the flaming which is recommended as a part of the program. The research has also shown that there are several key points in a successful chemical weed control program. These include seedbed preparation, how and when to apply fertilizer, methods of planting, time and rate of application of the herbicides and equipment for applying them, selection of the herbicide and mixing of the spray solution, cultivation geared to the chemical program, and proper handling of spray equipment. Specific recommendations on these points have been developed and issued by the Experiment Station.

Chemical defoliation of cotton, a relatively new practice which aids in harvesting and helps prevent reduction in grade, especially with mechanical pickers, has also been boosted through research conducted at the Main Station and at the Branch Stations by plant pathologists and agronomists, and by agricultural engineers who have devised special equipment for application of the defoliants. It is estimated that chemical defoliants were used on some 60 to 65 percent of the Louisiana cotton acreage this year. Studies are continuing on combination defoliant and second growth inhibitors and on defoliation in



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relation to trash content and staining of cotton and harvesting efficiency. Research was also recently begun on bottom defoliation that would help prevent boll rot—an important factor in many sections of the state—but at the same time would allow the top crop to make. In addition to work on these specific problems, some fundamental research is now under way on the basal metabolism of the cotton plant itself in relation to defoliation.

The Louisiana cotton industry is also being aided by research conducted by the agricultural economics department. These studies are developing information on the economics of cotton irrigation, on cotton and cottonseed marketing, and on ways in which cotton ginning costs might be reduced, the quality of ginning improved and the efficiency of gin operation increased. Another economic study recently completed on cottonseed handling costs at gins in Louisiana showed how costs were affected by the various methods and equipment used and the volume of seed handled and how ginners might reduce their cost of handling cottonseed.

• **Extension Activities** — Carrying all this information developed by researchers of the Experiment Station to cotton farmers of the state—and the cotton industry in general—is the function of another branch of the College of Agriculture—the Extension Service. That Extension workers have done a good job in gaining wide adoption of improved cotton production practices and methods is reflected in the constantly-increasing yields, which this year hit an estimated 489 pounds per acre, a record high. This compares with 454 pounds last year, which was also a record, and with an average of 336 pounds for the 10-year period 1945-54.

The Extension Service works with cotton farmers through its field arm, the County Agent. Last year agents answered requests from over 56,000 farmers on cotton production problems and staged over 1,900 demonstrations of better methods in cotton growing. They explained results of these demonstrations and of research by the Experiment Stations and the USDA to thousands of farmers on organized tours, during field days at the stations, through visits to individual farms, in talks at meetings, through radio and television broadcasts, by news stories and by distribution of publications. Scores of general cotton production meetings were conducted covering such subjects as liming acid soils for cotton, effect of subsoiling and deep seedbed preparation, effect of turning under winter legumes, stands under different methods of planting, cultivation practices, insect control, importance of using planting seed not more than two years from breeder, results of using recommended fertilizers, etc.

One of the long-time projects of the Extension agents has been the encouragement of heavier fertilization. In the 1955 fertilizer demonstrations cotton averaged about 16 pounds of seed cotton for each pound of nitrogen applied and returned from \$12 to \$15 for each \$1 invested in recommended fertilizers.

The importance of better production methods was shown in 55 complete cotton demonstrations conducted on 4,446 acres by Extension agents last year (1955). Only recommended practices were used in these demonstrations, and the average lint per acre was 630

pounds as compared to the state average of 454.

Emphasis has also been placed on the importance of preserving cotton's natural advantages over competitive fibers. An educational program was begun by the Extension Service in 1955 and continued this year to encourage better harvesting practices that would maintain cotton quality. Area meetings attended by County Agents, farm machinery dealers, ginners, cotton buyers, and representatives of oil companies have been held, followed by meetings at the parish level to get the message of quality preservation to farmers. At these meetings causes and remedies were explained for undesirable lint conditions frequently associated with mechanical picking, such as pricker twist, green leaf stain, excessive trash, and oil and grease stain.

A cotton ginners' school was also con-

ducted by the Extension Service to acquaint ginners with the part they can play in quality preservation. Leaders point out that all segments of the cotton industry can make a contribution in a quality preservation program—and all can expect to benefit from it.

The cotton industry is also served by the resident teaching division of the college of agriculture. Because many of the staff members who conduct research for the Experiment Station also serve on the instructional staff, students have an opportunity to learn first-hand about new methods, techniques or developments affecting cotton.

Graduate students frequently meet the research requirements for an advance degree by working on research projects of the Station. Numerous students have obtained their Master's degree in cotton projects. Five have earned the doctorate through cotton research since 1950.

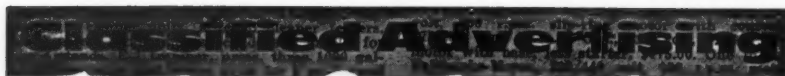
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WANTED—All makes and kinds of good used gin machinery. State model and name of equipment, as well as price, in first letter.—Bill Smith, Phones: 4-9626 and 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

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Body cleaning detergents now being perfected will replace it, the chairman of the board of Procter & Gamble said.

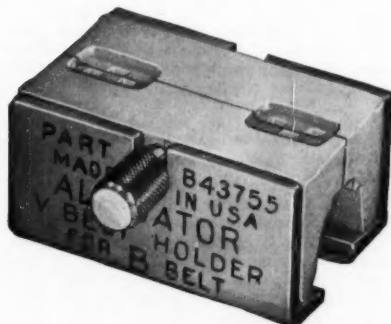
Detergents, said Richard R. Deupree, can tackle the same jobs as soap but "develop a better lather and leave no ring in the bathtub."

New Product

ALLIGATOR V-BELT HOLDER IS ANNOUNCED

Flexible Steel Lacing Co. has announced a new tool for applying Alligator V-Belt Fasteners to open end v-belt.

This pocket-size V Fastener Tool enables the use to make up v-belts of any length much faster than formerly was possible, the manufacturer says. Its low cost will enable the many small users of v-belts to keep a few feet of open-



end v-belt and the tool on hand to make emergency replacements and to avoid machine downtime.

The manufacturer says this tool, or holder, is made for B and C Section V-Belts; and it and other items are described in Bulletin V-219. Copies are available from Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4607 Lexington Street, Chicago 44; or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• Rains Only Partly Relieve Drouth

RAINS recently have helped to relieve drouth conditions over part of the Southwest, but far more moisture will be needed to overcome the accumulated deficiency of many months.

U.S. Weather Bureau and Texas Board of Water Engineers reports show that streamflow, rainfall and ground water supplies were below normal over most of Texas at the beginning of November. Major Texas reservoirs showed little change in water supplies.

Rainfall for the first 10 months of 1956, with the cumulative deficiency in inches shown in parentheses, at representative points was: Abilene, 8.35 inches rainfall (12.59 inches deficiency); Amarillo, 9.73 inches rain (10.76 deficiency); Brownsville, 16.02 inches (11.22 deficiency); Dallas, 15.88 inches (15.06 deficiency); El Paso, 4.80 inches (1.47 deficiency); Houston, 20.64 inches (16.27 deficiency); Waco, 10.87 inches (19.42 deficiency); Wichita Falls, 19.06 inches (5.98 deficiency); and Shreveport, La., 28.97 inches (7.53 inches deficiency).

Egypt's Cotton Production At Last Year's Level

Egypt's cotton crop of 1956-57 is officially estimated by USDA at 1,523,000 bales. This is approximately the same as last year's crop of 1,535,000 bales, and five percent less than the 1954-55 production of 1,598,000. Cotton acreage declined nine percent this year.

Farm Output Analyzed By USDA Economists

In sizing up the production job ahead of farmers during the next 20 years, economists of USDA point out that sizable adjustments may be needed to balance farm output with changing market demand.

The job is analyzed by Dr. Glen T. Barton and Dr. Robert O. Rogers, agricultural economists of USDA's ARS, in the publication Farm Output—Past Changes and Projected Needs, USDA AIB No. 162.

There probably will be about 210 million persons in the U.S. to feed and cloth in 1975—a fourth more than the 165 million in mid-1955. Based on that and other assumptions, USDA econom-

ists see a need for one-third more agricultural products in 1975 than in 1951-53. The past record of farmers would indicate that future needs can be met relatively easily.

About 45 percent more livestock production than in 1951-53 will be needed. Pasture and hay yields should increase about 35 percent. A 40 percent increase in truck crops is seen, with almost the same increase expected for tobacco. Requirements for fruits and nuts may increase a third or more. Compared with 1951-53, only moderate increases in production of cotton and potatoes are called for by 1975. There may be less for wheat and rice. Since the output of 1951-53, milk production would need to be increased by a third, and poultry by one-half.



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• Tie Problems Solved

COTTON BALE TIE manufacturers and distributors have met the 1956 demand despite the strike and an unusually early crop and ginning season, reports throughout the Belt show. A shortage of ties was a major worry before the season opened. Commenting on the situation, Arthur V. Wiebel, president of United States Steel's Tennessee Coal & Iron Division, Birmingham, said:

"This year, two developments placed heavy demands on TCI as a cotton tie producer. The first was, of course, a 98-day shutdown of our operations due to labor disputes. The second was the rapid rate at which this year's cotton crop matured. The ginning season for most producers was well ahead of last year. Despite these conditions, we have fully satisfied our customers' need for ties, to date. All things considered, we are in a better position to supply customer requirements for the remainder of the year than we were at the same time last year. This is largely the result of record production and shipment of ties since the end of the strikes, in early August."

• They've Got Faith, and Fight

ANYONE who's discouraged about cotton should visit Lubbock this month. Twenty Texas High Plains counties are making about 1,500,000 bales, and farmers, ginners, oil mills and other businesses are busy. Industry members are well aware of cotton problems—and the special problems of the Plains—but they're determined to whip them through research, production efficiency and economy, and promotion. They're investing in their future by strongly supporting Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., the National Cotton Council, crushers' and ginners' associations and other organized efforts to help cotton do a better job. The spirit which is found on the Plains is the kind of determination that is going to enable cotton to win its battles.

• We're Sorry!

M. L. PRICE is manager of Farmers' Union Cooperative Gin at Delhi, Okla., and W. H. Stovell is the new president of the organization. An item in a previous issue of this publication was in error in listing others at this gin, which The Press regrets.

• FDA Rules To Tighten

TIGHTENING of Food and Drug Administration tolerance regulations for certain organic phosphate insecticides used on food products is planned. This step results from FDA's discovery that combinations of these materials may increase their toxicity. Commissioner George P. Larrick said: "The Food and Drug Administration has been careful in establishing tolerances. There is no indication that the tolerances now in effect for any of the organic phosphates constitute any hazard to the public health. But to be sure that we continue to safeguard the consumer adequately, we are going to require more evidence

of safety in dealing with this type of compound in the future."

• Verticillium Hurting

VERTICILLIUM WILT in the El Paso Valley area of West Texas has caused about eight percent loss of cotton this season, P. J. Lyster of the Texas Experiment Substation at Ysleta estimates. Loss in some fields has been 50 to 60 percent.

Cultural practices have proved very helpful in reducing wilt, Lyster reports. Thick stands of five to six plants per foot generally caused greatly reduced losses. Excessive irrigation should be avoided. High double (or "cantaloupe type") beds have been helpful in alleviating wilt. Dry summer fallow also appears to be desirable. Lyster recommends that growers avoid excessive pruning of roots through deep cultivation.

Progress has been made in developing Verticillium-resistant strains of cotton; but breeders do not yet have wilt-resistant strains that are quite equal in yield and quality to susceptible lines when grown on wilt-free soil.

• Nutrition Meeting

NUTRITION INFORMATION of wide interest to cottonseed crushers and users of cottonseed meal will be presented at New Orleans Jan. 14-16 at the confer-

ence sponsored by National Cottonseed Products Association and USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory. A. L. Ward, NCPA Educational Service director, points this out in a letter to members of the industry urging all who can to attend this meeting.

• Cotton Demonstrations

SEVENTY-SIX DEMONSTRATIONS in cotton-growing counties of Oklahoma this season are offering growers, ginners and crushers an opportunity to observe the results of good production practices. County Agents and Extension specialists are having special tours or field days in most of the counties, and industry members are urged to see that the maximum number of growers in their localities see these results.

• Western Quality Better

TENSILE STRENGTH of California and Arizona cotton is running good to excellent this season to date, regardless of grade, George Harrison, Calcot consultant, recently reported. He also reports that yellow stain, which caused trouble last year, has been no problem with 1956 cotton; and that fiber generally has been well matured. There has been some spindle twist, but not as much as in previous seasons.

• Farm-City Week Observed

THIS WEEK is National Farm-City Week, observed to create better understanding between urban and rural people. Kiwanis International is the coordinating agency for the observance, which began Nov. 16. Tours, service club programs and other special activities are scheduled.



Oklahoma Maid of Cotton Chosen

WAULEAH YOUNG, 19-year-old student at Oklahoma City University, is the 1957 Oklahoma Maid of Cotton. The brown-eyed blonde is majoring in vocal music education. Left to right in the picture are: Sam La Faver, Watonga, president of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association; W. L. Stroud, Altus, president of Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association; and Wauleah Young, shown at the finals in Oklahoma City, Nov. 2.

Don of the High Plains

(Continued from Page 8)

settled Plains almost from the time that the first cotton crop was planted, 55 years ago. There wasn't too much done about it until 1926, when a late, large crop forced farmers to resort to anything that would harvest it fast. That "anything" for most of them turned out to be picket fences dragged through fields, stripping off leaves, bolls and small branches. Others made crude "sleds", but the idea was the same — the Plains had gone to cotton "stripping."

The Lubbock Station has worked closely with agricultural engineers from the main Texas Experiment Station (such as H. P. Smith, now retired), with USDA researchers, with cotton stripper and picker manufacturers, farmers and others in the development of mechanical cotton harvesters. No research center has done more. No area, today, more completely relies on machines to harvest its cotton crop.

• **It's a Package Deal** — Don Jones emphasizes that the work at Lubbock is all tied together in a "package", just as the farmer looks at his cotton problems as a whole, rather than as distinct problems of planting, insect control, defoliation or harvesting.

Plains researchers, he explains, are seeking the cotton variety, planting method, defoliant, harvester, etc. that fits best into the over-all picture. This may not be, in all cases, the ideal. But, when Don and his co-workers get through, they recommend the method or machine that makes the farmer money. And, as W. O. Fortenberry, president of the Plains Cotton Growers, past president of National and Texas Cotton Ginners' Associations and strong supporter of the Lubbock Station, said recently: "We, on the Plains, are seeking the thing that touches the most sensitive nerve in the human body — that hip nerve, just under the pocketbook."

Many money-making practices that research and demonstration have given Plains farmers just can't be covered in this article. But no one who visited the area this fall, or who talked to farmers and businessmen of the region, would have a shadow of doubt, that here's a multi-million-dollar payoff from research.

Better planting methods and machines (such as the presswheel planter), disease control and resistance, defoliation and many other things are among the research projects that have become Plains practices to reduce costs and put more money in farmers' pockets. Only one other cotton practice can be mentioned here—irrigation.

• **No Desert, But . . .** — The Plains long ago outlived the historians' slur that it was a "desert." (What desert has an agricultural income averaging \$333 million a year?) But, even the most ardent Plains booster will admit that water sometimes is a little scarce out there. To be exact, the average rainfall yearly at the Lubbock Station is 18.37 inches. Five, six or seven inches of rain often is all of the growing-season precipitation that is available to make a cotton crop.

This has resulted in wide fluctuations in production, the hardships of drouth and other hazards of farming under such conditions. The coming of irrigation in recent years on thousands of farms has changed this picture on the Plains. Today, about two-thirds of the two million

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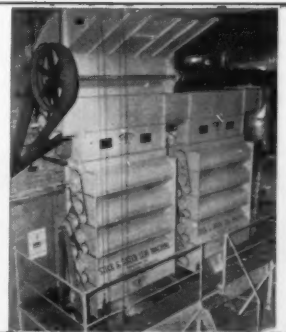
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cotton acres there are produced with the help of irrigation water.

Much work has been done on irrigation at the Substation, and the practices of farmers reflect the results. Without going into detail, let's read two paragraphs from the USDA Yearbook of 1955:

"Norris P. Swanson and E. L. Thaxton found that 20 inches of irrigation water was ample for cotton on the clay loam soils of the High Plains of Texas in years of very low rainfall. Water was applied in a preplanting irrigation and three later applications. No irrigation was done after Aug. 15.

"D. L. Jones has shown that six to nine inches of supplemental irrigation is satisfactory on the medium-textured soils of the High Plains in years of nearly average rainfall. An average of 15 inches of rain is received there between April and September. Peak daily water use, including evaporation from the soil surface, reached 0.40 inch a day during the hot, dry weather in early August."

Such information is helping Plains growers conserve their water supplies and use the water effectively for maximum yields per acre inch.

• **Grains for the Plains** — This article is unfair to a great crop. Grain sorghums, the great grain crop of the dry Southwest, deserve far more attention than they're getting here. But it's possible only to mention that the Plains produce one-third of the nation's supply, and that the Lubbock staff share largely in the credit that goes to many research workers — Conner, Karper, Quinby, Stephens, Kramer and others — for this development.

"We are standing on the shoulders of

many others who have helped in this work," said Roy Quinby when he and J. C. Stephens received the \$5,000 Hoblitzelle award for developing the hybrid sorghums that are hiking acre yields about one-third. There's no doubt that some of the shoulders he had in mind can be found any day bending over the sorghum plots at the Lubbock Station.

• **The Future's Bright** — No one on the Plains doubts that the future is even brighter for one of the nation's fastest-growing areas than it was 40 years ago when that Wisconsin youngster moved to Lubbock.

Certainly, Don Jones has no doubts. Visiting the Substation with him, one sees research that points the way for the future. New and better sorghums are being developed. Proof that cotton burs on the land hike yields is there; but the researchers are seeking to find how to use burs better. Hail damage to cotton—soybeans, sesame and other oilseeds for the Plains—cotton plant spacing—handling of seed cotton in the field—the economic use of water — soil diseases and other things that plague crops — fertilizers—all of these studies are going to help farmers do a better job next year, and 40 years from now.

• **He's Young in Heart** — Forty years have not diminished the sparkle in Don Jones' eyes, the enthusiasm with which he tackles a new challenge, his faith in the future of cotton and of the Plains.

"Cotton is too versatile and durable ever to pass out of the picture entirely," says Don. "I'm not ready to roll over on my back and give up — we've got to get

out and try to recapture some of the markets that we've lost."

Don believes that the cotton of the Plains, with the large-scale, low-cost methods out there, can recapture those markets. So do Bill Fortenberry, Wilmer Smith, "Rip" Elms, George Pfeifferberger and hundreds of others on the Plains who are supporting Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., in its efforts to use research, merchandising and other means to make Plains cotton more useful and more used.

"A research worker," says Don, "has to anticipate needs long before they develop. He has to be a leader, instead of a follower."

For 40 years, Don Jones and those associated with him at Lubbock have done just that. And they're sure to keep on doing that so long as Don Jones and the spirit that he instills in his "boys" on the Station staff have anything to do with Substation No. 8. That's going to be a long, long time, for the shadow that Don Jones casts covers millions of acres, and it's longer than the life of one man.

Castor Bean Demonstration

New castor bean harvesters were demonstrated Nov. 8 at a field day near Bakersfield, Calif. USDA and University of California specialists discussed castor beans as a crop.

■ **MARVIN HARRELL**, formerly with Southern at Memphis, now is superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. mill at Rocky Mount, N.C.



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• Cotton Technical Groups To Meet

TECHNICAL MEETINGS on cotton insect control, disease control, defoliation and cotton improvement will precede the second annual Cotton Production Conference at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham, Dec. 13-14.

A meeting on insect control, Dec. 10-12, will be attended primarily by entomologists of Cotton Belt land-grant institutions and USDA.

Cotton defoliation and disease control technologists will meet Dec. 12 and cotton improvement will be discussed Dec. 11-12 by specialists.

The Production Conference will begin Dec. 13. It is sponsored by the National Cotton Council in cooperation with research and educational workers in Cotton Belt land-grant colleges, USDA, the agricultural chemical industry, and other organizations. The Conference is expected to draw between 800 and 900 persons.

The program will take a look at what's come out of test tubes and laboratories of private and public research groups working on various phases of cotton production. Topics include research on soil-water-plant relationships, cotton breeding, disease control, weed control, defoliation and insect control.

A topic that is expected to create wide interest is whether or not the boll weevil and other cotton insects are building up resistance to recommended insecticides. The subject will be discussed by a leading entomologist.

Among the other topics are progress and problems in pink bollworm research, putting dollars and cents measurements into research experiments, and an Extension Service program for cotton.



Joe Wilson Improved

JOE WILSON, cottonseed crushing leader who retired during the past year, is reported doing well after having been in the hospital for some time. He has returned to his home at 471 Loridans Drive, N.E., Atlanta. Wilson was with Buckeye for 36 years and was a vice-president at the time of his retirement. He is an honorary member of the Old Guard, industry organization, and has friends throughout the crushing and ginning industries.

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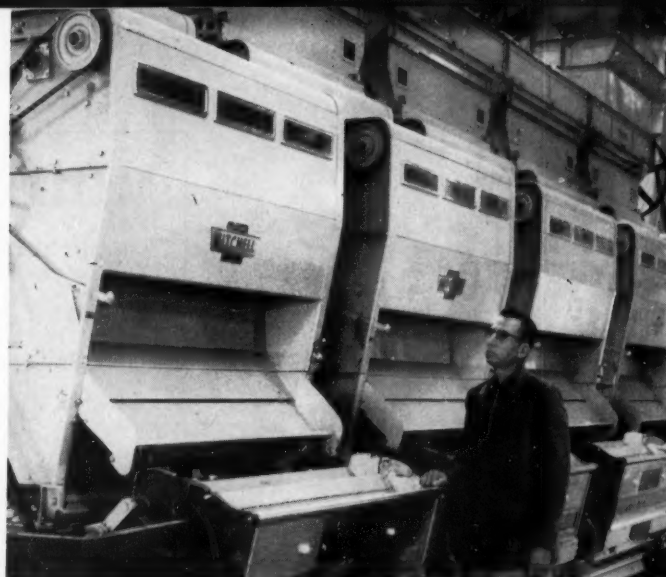
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Planning Quality Ginning in California

By **MACON STEELE**
Gin Superintendent,
Producers' Cotton Oil Co.
Fresno, California



QUALITY COTTON GINNING in California, today, with the combination of hand-picked and machine-picked cotton, requires the use of modern equipment and planning to see that this good equipment is operated efficiently and economically.

These were the goals of Producers' Cotton Oil Co. last year when the firm planned and built the Murietta Gin, located near Tranquillity, Calif. The gin was designed to do the best job we knew how to do on either hand-picked or machine-picked cotton.

It is hoped that the following description of the equipment at Murietta Gin, and of how we use that equipment, will help other ginners in their own operations, even though it is recognized that each gin presents special problems and that there are different types of good equipment available to help the ginners solve those problems.

• **Description of Gin** — The Murietta Gin is located on a 30-acre lot, with an all-steel building 120 x 54 feet, and an attached trailer shed that is 108 x 54 feet. This building allows us to set all basic machinery upon the floor. The shed will take care of at least 200 bales of seed cotton in 10- to 15-bale trailers.

The machinery in the Murietta plant consists of:

- Five—90-saw air blast gin stands
- Five—Grid type extractor cleaners
- Twenty-one—Drums of cleaning (3-7 cylinder incline cleaners).
- One—14-foot bur machine
- Two—reel type cleaner driers
- Two—Three million BTU heaters
- One—Automatic feed control
- Nine—45-inch fans
- Five—Pneumatic type lint cleaners

• **Prevents Choke-Ups** — This arrange-

ment was planned to provide controlled feed to all machinery in the plant. The objective, of course, was to prevent, as much as possible, costly choke-ups.

Here is how the cotton is handled:

Cotton travels first through a 72-inch separator to the feed control unit, then into the No. 1 reel-type drier and is carried with the hot air into a receiving, air-wash cleaner.

This cleaner, a seven-cylinder inclined cleaner, has a 45-inch moist air fan pulling on the bottom. Through various tests we have conducted, we have found that moist air and trash fan, pulling on this cleaner, will take out much more trash than if we used a gravity drop.

When cotton leaves this cleaner it drops into a 14-foot bur machine. After leaving the bur machine, the cotton enters another seven-cylinder cleaner of the pull-through type, with a 45-inch fan used to bleed moist air and trash.

After cotton leaves this cleaner, it gravity feeds into another reel-type drier where the cotton is dried and cleaned by the air-washed method. Then the cotton is discharged from the reel type drier into a seven-cylinder cleaner mounted over the distributor. This, too, is an air-wash cleaner and does an efficient job of cleaning.

When cotton leaves the final overhead cleaner it is carried into the distributor, which distributes it to the five grid-type extractor cleaners. They are built especially to do an efficient job of extracting, cleaning, stick and green leaf removal. These are mounted over the gin stands.

From the gin stands it goes through a final cleaning in the pneumatic type lint cleaners and on to the condenser.

The importance of the control feed mechanism, which is mounted between the separator and first drier, is obvious when we consider it in connection with the distributor. By controlling the feed of cotton into the gin plant, it is possible to cut down to a minimum the amount of cotton that is carried by the distributor into the overflow pen.

• **Handling of Trash** — Trash at our Murietta Gin is handled by six 45-inch fans which discharge through a 34-inch line into an 18-foot cyclone collector constructed of three-sixteenths-inch steel.

• **Individual Drives** — This gin plant has individual drives on each stand and all other machines are individually driven. This eliminates flat belts and counter shafts. It requires 28 motors and 580 horsepower. It is our feeling that the individual drives give efficiency of each machine, safety and economy.

Affiliated Seed Companies Merge Sales Forces

W. J. Estes, Haralson, Ga., president, Empire Pedigreed Seed Co., and Coweta Seed Co., announces the merger of the sales forces of the Georgia Chemical Delinting Co. with Empire and Coweta seed companies.

"By the merger of the three affiliated companies," says Estes, "we feel we will be able to more efficiently serve our many customers and friends throughout the South."

John Harlow, who is president of the Georgia Chemical Delinting Co., and past president of Georgia Seedsmen's Association, will be sales supervisor. T. A. Burroughs will travel the territory handling the sales for the Georgia Chemical Delinting Co., Empire Pedigreed Seed Co., and the Coweta Seed Co., which handles the Panogen seed treatment. John Roney, who has had many years engineering experience will be in charge of the installation of seed treating equipment handled by the organization. H. G. Washburn, Jr. will have charge of the sale of hybrid seed corn. Frank Wilkinson, a graduate of Georgia Tech in business administration, who has recently completed his tour as an officer in the U.S. Air Force, has been appointed advertising manager of the Empire Pedigreed Seed Co. and Coweta Seed Co.

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USDA Issues Report on Cottonseed Quality

A report on cottonseed quality in the U.S. has been issued by USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, P.O. Box 8074, Memphis.

This report presents quality data for cottonseed graded from the 1955 crop. Averages of cottonseed quality factors and grades are shown by states, districts, months and specified frequencies. Comparative data are shown for the 1954 crop. The data furnished were compiled from official cottonseed grade certificates issued by licensed chemists. Under the supervision of USDA, these chemists issued official certificates covering 101,194 samples of cottonseed during the 1955-56 season.

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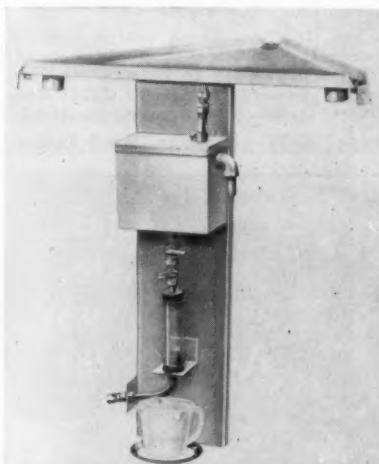
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New Product

CONVERSION KIT ADAPTS DUST TREATERS TO PANOGEN

Instant change-over of dust seed treaters to handle ready-mixed liquid seed treating chemicals is now possible through use of a new conversion kit manufactured and sold by Panogen, Inc., Ringwood, Ill.

Chief advantages claimed for the kit are that it requires only a few minutes



to install; converts all standard dust treaters so they can be used for applying liquid Panogen; permits accurate regulation of dosage; and eliminates dust. Retail price is approximately \$40. Kits may be obtained from regular Panogen distributors.

Additional information is available from these distributors, from Panogen, Inc., Ringwood, Ill., or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

Cotton's Future Outlined At Arkansas Meeting

The National Cotton Council told of its expanding cotton program which becomes effective next Aug. 1, at a recent meeting of Arkansas leaders in Memphis.

Producers who were present adopted a resolution commending the Council's work. The resolution also recommended that a similar program be given in each of the major cotton counties of Arkansas.

A steering committee, headed by Harold A. Ohlendorf, Osceola, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, was named to arrange for the meetings. Other members are James G. Botsford, Little Rock; Zack McClendon, Monticello; S. R. Nichols, Des Arc; Fred Carter, Lake City; R. E. L. Wilson III, Wilson; and Harold A. Young, North Little Rock.

New Feed Plant in Mexico

A new feed plant in Mexico is being built by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and a group of Mexico City industrialists. William Blaine Richardson, formerly head of the Mexico City branch of First National City Bank of New York, is president of the new firm, Alimentos y Concentrados Archer, S. A.

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CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events			
12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

• Dec. 1 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting. King Cotton Hotel, Memphis. O. D. Easley and A. C. Wiley co-chairmen.

• Dec. 13-14 — Second annual Cotton Production Conference. Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

1957

• Jan. 14-16 — Fourth Conference on Cottonseed Processing and Nutritive Val-

ue of Cottonseed Meal. Southern Utilization Research Branch, USDA, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and National Cottonseed Products Association. For information, write Dr. A. M. Altschul, USDA, 1100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

• Jan. 17-18 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association meeting. Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Jan. 21-22 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors' and Allied Industry Meeting. Casa de Palmas, McAllen, Texas. Edward H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan. 23-25 — Southern Weed Confer-

ence. Bon Aire Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Dr. W. B. Albert, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, president.

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Clemson College, Clemson, S.C. Clyde R. Allen, executive secretary, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C.

• Feb. 4-5 — Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives joint meeting. Rice Hotel, Houston. For information, write B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 4-5 — Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 12-13 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association joint meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Tom Murray, executive officer, Room 714, Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 27-March 1 — Cotton Research Clinic. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 28-Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 2 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting. Greenville, Miss. B. C. Lundy, chairman; Woodson Campbell and Martin Letchworth, co-chairmen.

• March 4-5 — Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

• March 11-13 — Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn.,



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secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• Apr. 30-May 1-2 — Spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castilow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-20-21—Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 — Fall meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Cincinnati.

nati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 2-3-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

Trailer Fire Destroys Forty-three Bales

Forty-three bales of cotton and a trailer were burned recently on California's State Highway 41 near Stratford. The loss is estimated at \$7,640. Officials said the cotton was in route to a warehouse in the Fresno area from the Stratford Cooperative Gin.

Appointment Announced by Delta & Pine Land Co.

Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., has announced the appointment of Kenneth S. McClain as manager of the shipping and receiving department.

McClain, who comes from Blytheville, Ark., is a native of Palmersville, Tenn. He is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, holding a B.S. degree in agriculture. Prior to his association with Delta & Pine Land Co., he represented The Paul D. Foster Co. of Blytheville, Ark., as a salesman for planting seeds and other farm supplies. McClain has previously operated his own farm. In 1953, he was a member of the Tennessee Legislature.

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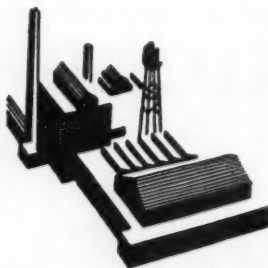
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laugh it off

Daughter: "Mother, you are running behind time, you will be late for your appointment."

Mother: "I wasn't late when you were born."

Daughter: "I was the one that was on time, you just happened to be present."

The local ladies' club that afternoon heard a talk by the representative of a large exterminating firm on the menace of rat infestation. They listened attentively and were generous in their applause. Thanking the speaker, the chairwoman grew enthusiastic. "My dear sir, we ladies didn't even know what a rat looked like until you stood up there in front of us."

A windy—and what one isn't—politician was seeking re-election for the umpteenth time.

"Friends," he said, "I stand before you on my record. If you had a hired man who had worked for you for a long time, wouldn't you think it right for you to keep on employing him?"

A voice from the audience broke in with:

"Not if he got to thinkin' that he owned the whole darned farm."

The beautiful blonde was trying to impress her friend. Blonde: "There I was, poor little me, locked in a room with eleven men and each one trying to break down my resistance. But I defied them all, both individually and collectively!"

Friend: "Heavens dear! Were you kidnapped?"

Blonde: "Don't be silly. I was doing jury duty last week."

Home from the Capitol, a business man looked out the window and saw a big log floating down the river. He pointed it out to friend and said "That's just like Washington. If you examined it closely you would see 10,000 ants crawling on it and each one thinks he's steering it."

The irate prosecutor whirled on the defendant: "Madam," he shouted, trying to prove a vital point, "while you were taking your dog for a walk, did you stop any place?"

The spectators waited tensely for her answer. "Sir," she said quietly, "did you ever take a dog for a walk?"

"My little boy ate half a dictionary the other day, and we gave him a whole bottle of castor oil."

"How is he getting along?"

"We haven't had a word out of him all day."

Russia points with pride to the fact that Russian women are doing men's work and are getting men's pay. That's nothing. Over here women get men's pay without doing any work.

"It's too bad, I hear that Brown has gone to his ever-lasting rest."

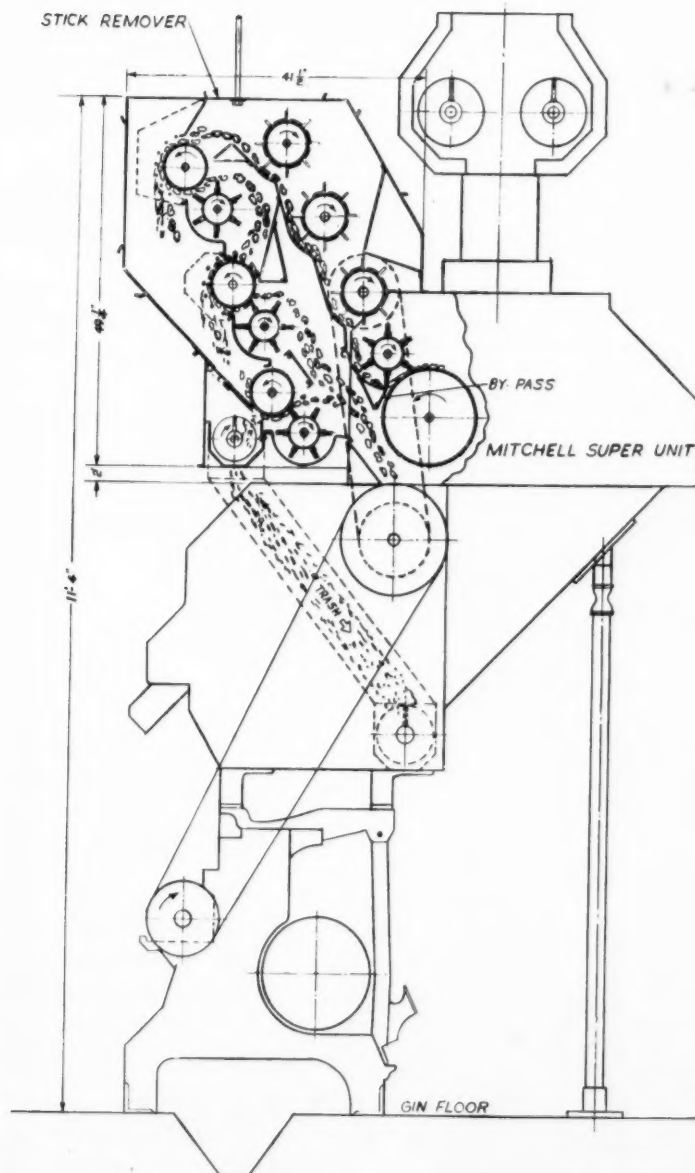
"You don't say? So he finally landed that government job after all."

"Darling, I could sit here and do nothing but look at you forever."

"Yeah, that's what I'm beginning to think, too!"

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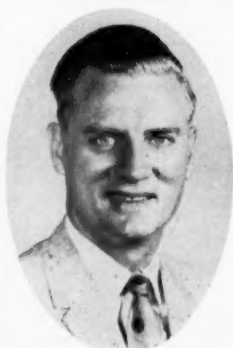
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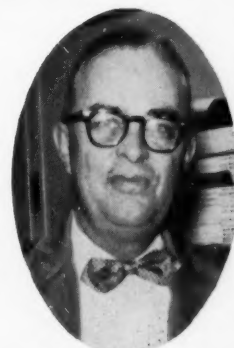
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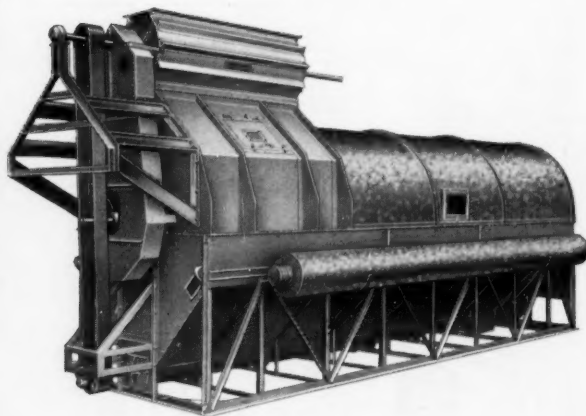
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